



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1878.

It will be seen that the Baldwin Locomotive Works will turn out this year two hundred and fifty locomotives. Now, there is no reason why locomotives could not be constructed here, where all the material can be procured with so little trouble and at such comparatively small cost, as well as in Philadelphia. The establishment, or rather re-establishment, of locomotive and car works here ought to be very remunerative. The grounds and even buildings can be procured at a very small outlay, and coal, iron, &c., are so accessible that it is a wonder capitalists have not turned their attention here long ago.

A correspondent complains that "one of the saddest signs of the times is the continual degrading of legislative bodies and legislatures on their adjournment." But oh! a sadder sign is that legislative bodies have so degenerated that their adjournment is cause of celebration. Let the legislative bodies be improved and the signs will improve. The "machine" wants overhauling and thoroughly repairing, and as the time is approaching for nominations, let the people see that the knife is put at the root of the tree, and the evil eradicated.

And now there are to be "palace dry goods cars." Well everything is tending to the palatial, but how, in these times—hard times—when the cry for money was never so distinct, these palaces are maintained, or by whom, is a problem not so easily solved. This is essentially a people of "show," however, and they spend the last cent making a "display."

It will be seen that those having the management of the proposed Agricultural Fair, to be held here next fall, will have everything in readiness by the 1st of October, and during that month it is hoped there will be an exhibition here worthy of the city and surrounding country.

It is apparent that there will be an exciting contest in this district for the Congressional nomination. Mr. Neale, of this city, has already developed a strength not only highly gratifying to him and his friends, but which will greatly enhance his chances before the convention.

The voices of the children are now heard throughout the land. It is "commencement" time, and the reader must recollect that he or she was once a child, and that the little ones, as well as those of older growth, like to see their names in print, if but once in a lifetime.

It is understood that the Congressional convention for this district will be held in this city somewhere about the 20th of August. No official announcement, however, has yet been made, nor has the District Committee had any meeting.

The proceedings of the Potter investigating committee are amusing, but of what practical use, is not quite discernible. The people are paying for the fun, but the witnesses are about the only ones who are making anything.

Mrs. Jenks' opinion of Gen. Butler is that "he's just beautiful; and when he smiles he is perfectly lovely." To any one who has seen Gen. Butler the bit is palpable.

Mrs. Jenks ought to be a "horse mariner" if she ain't, and is only the wife of "Captain Jenks." Some of her stories would do to tell to "the marines."

We have received a neat little pamphlet giving a description of the Long Island Summer Resorts, and published in the interest of the Long Island Railroad, of which Mr. S. Spencer, so well and favorably known in this city, is the efficient superintendent.

#### The Camden Murder.

In the Hunter trial at Camden on Saturday several more witnesses testified to the good character of the prisoner, and two Camden reporters detailed their experiments with the time made by trips from Camden to Tenth and Oxford streets, and from that point on the immediate vicinity to Hunter's home at Tenth and Wharton streets. These trips were made by horse cars. General George Carse, of Camden, testified to the failure to recognize persons standing at the chain on the ferry boats from the cabin door—even on star light nights. John Allen, a business man of Philadelphia, said he had discharged Graham from his employ because he had doubted his honesty; and Edward Thompson testified to the same effect. A brother-in-law of the State's witness, Mr. Moore, who swore Hunter was the man he saw at the ferry house and on the boat on the night of the tragedy, testified that he had never heard him speak of the circumstance, although they both lived in the same house.

At yesterday's trial Hunter, the accused, was on the witness stand. He contradicted all the testimony of Graham, and declared he had not visited Camden for a year before being brought there by the police. He described all his movements on the day of the murder, admitting that he saw Armstrong in the morning, which he declares was the last time he saw him until after the assault, and that he did not see Graham at all that day. He stated that at 6 p. m. on that day he was at the house of Mr. Epps, and stayed there three quarters of an hour. This is the time that Graham testified that he accompanied Hunter across the ferry with Armstrong. This account, however, does not agree with the testimony of Mr. Epps, who states that the visit to his house was made on the day previous to the murder. The witness admitted the purchase of the hat, but said that it occurred ten days previously, before he went duck-shooting in Virginia, and he declared that he did not see Graham from the time he went to Virginia until after the murder. He sustained a severe cross examination, and explained some discrepancies between his statements at the time of his arrest and his evidence in chief, but at last he declined to be accountable for what he had said under the excitement of the charge of murder. He maintained a cool and collected manner while narrating his story.

J. Meredith Reed, the Charge d'Affaires at Greece, has received notice that the office is abolished, Congress having made no provision for it. The positions of Second Secretaries of Legation at London, Berlin and Paris have also been abolished in the same manner.

#### The Presidential Fraud.

Gen. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was before the Potter committee yesterday. He testified that during the first week in June, 1877, he called on President Hayes by appointment, and was invited to take a ride in his carriage. The time was passed in general conversation upon various topics. Witness stated that he had heard that a man named Anderson was to be appointed to a position under the Government, and asked the President if he was the party who had been made against Anderson, and asked the President how it was that he should be appointed. In reply he was informed that Anderson had worked hard for the success of the party in Louisiana, and that a place had been tendered him as a reward for his services. Witness further stated that he asked the President if the place had been tendered Anderson for engaging in any crooked transactions. The President returned no answer to this question, but said that Anderson would not retain his place long. He did not call on him with regard to the appointment, but the subject came up during a long conversation which he had with Mr. Hayes during the first week in June, 1877.

Q. Was it dropped by President Hayes that Anderson had secrets which it would be unpleasant to have revealed? A. I think his language was this: "I don't think he will remain in office."

Q. What time was it that this conversation took place? A. The first week in June.

Q. What democratic paper did you say it was that contained the charges against Anderson? A. I don't recollect whether it was a Baltimore paper or the New York Sun.

Q. Was it said that the appointment of Anderson was made to keep his mouth shut? A. I don't recollect precisely the language, but my impression was that Anderson was to be rewarded for his work in Louisiana.

Q. Did the President deny—Mr. Reed.—I object! that is not right. Ask if he made a response as to whether the charge was true or not.

By Mr. Potter.—I understood you to say that Anderson was appointed for services rendered. Do you recollect how long the conversation was between you and the President lasted? A. About five or eight hours.

Q. How long did the interview in relation to Anderson continue? A. About two minutes. The subject came up incidentally while we were discussing some of the appointments made by the Administration.

By General Butler.—At the time you saw the President, was it by invitation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your conversation upon any particular topic? A. No, sir.

Q. When this time that you speak of occurred, had the appointment of Anderson been announced? A. Yes, sir; it had been announced, and it was stated that he would decline.

Q. You did not know Anderson? A. I had heard of him, but did not know him.

Q. Who introduced the topic about Anderson? A. I did.

Q. Can you give about the tenor of the conversation?—A. I asked how it was that a man against whom such charges were made could be appointed, and was told that it was for services rendered the party.

Q. How soon after this conversation with the President did you repeat it to any one?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you repeat any portion of the interview?—A. I have talked of it.

Q. Have you not undertaken to give the President's words?—A. I have no recollection of having tried to give the President's words.

Q. Have you not tried to give the import of the conversation?—A. I probably have given it as I remember it.

Q. You did not give that conversation to more than five outsiders?—A. I have no recollection.

Q. Have you never given any one to understand that the appointment was made on account of political matters? A. I have doubtless made such a remark.

During the examination some very lively tilts occurred between General Butler and the witness, during which the latter said that he intended to answer questions put to him in his own way. He would not say anything which would reflect upon the President.

General Butler—Why not? Even if true? Will you now answer this question: Whether or not you have given any person to understand that the President said that Anderson was possessed of certain secrets which could not be made public? A. I never said anything of the kind. I have talked to persons in my office, and may have said that it was my impression that the appointment was made for such a reason.

Q. How long after the conversation with the President did you give those impressions to outsiders? A. I can't tell.

Q. Did you intend, when you stated to those persons in your office, to give the true and correct impression? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What answer did the President make when you asked him if the reason for Anderson's appointment was not because he must be kept quiet? A. He neither affirmed nor denied that such was the case.

Q. You repeated the newspaper charges, and then asked how such a man could be appointed? A. My remembrance is this, that I asked how it was that the Administration had appointed a man known to have been crooked to keep him quiet?

Q. And the conversation with the President led you to believe that such was the case? A. Merely because he did not confess or deny.

Q. Then by want of denial he caused such an impression in your mind? A. He did. Anderson represented himself as coming from Ohio, and took an interest in the appointment for that reason.

By Mr. McMahon—Didn't you know that the President had not revoked the appointment?

Mr. Cox—I object. An attempt is being made to mislead the President. We are not dealing with a suspected criminal before a police court. It seems to be the object of this committee to cast reflections upon the integrity of the President.

Mr. McMahon said it was not the intention of himself and General Butler to cast any reflection.

Mr. Reed—Oh! leave Gen. Butler out of it; he can look out for himself.

Mr. McMahon—The gentleman shows a great deal of uneasiness.

Mr. Reed—That has become the chronic complaint of the gentleman from Ohio. Every time a member of this committee attempts to conduct the proceedings in the proper channel he is accused of being uneasy about the President. I do not make a spectacle of myself, as the gentleman from Ohio (McMahon) did this morning.

Mr. McMahon—I showed a great deal of forethought.

Mr. Reed—Afterthought.

Gen. Butler said he would put no question or refrain from putting a question except to get the truth. The only question is what the President said. He was trying to find out what he did say not from any impressions formed.

When the witness first spoke of the matter he conveyed a different impression from what he did now.

Q. I wished to find out what made him change his impressions after a year had elapsed. He was not trying the President, but General Boynton. It was difficult to get what the President said, owing to his power over all men in the United States. The question he wished to submit to the chair was when the witness told a story in two ways, which version to believe.

Mr. Reed—He does not tell a different story, but seems to have different impressions. I don't think that impression should rule the President.

Mr. Cox—The President is accused of having confessed because he did not affirm or deny. We don't want impressions; we want facts.

General Butler (to the witness).—Did you not state in some form of words to an outsider that the President said that it was because Anderson knew too much that he was appointed? A. I did not make any such statement.

Q. Have you not said that, in substance, those were the President's words? A. I have made no such assertion. General Butler, you are endeavoring to make me out a liar, and I will not submit to it. I have endeavored to tell all I know about this conversation truthfully.

(Turning to the chairman.) General Butler is a rowdy, but the remaining members of the committee have treated me like gentlemen. I will not be bullied by you, sir, (turning to General Butler,) into making any statement which may compromise the President.

Q. Did you state to any one on any occasion the causes which led to Anderson's appointment, as being because the President thought he knew too much? A. I did not.

Q. In talking the matter over in your office did you state it as your impression or as the result of the conversation that the President had decided to appoint Anderson to keep him quiet? A. I have no means of judging of that.

Q. You have been on intimate terms with the President? A. No, sir; I have been to the White House more than half a dozen times since he was inaugurated.

Q. How many times have you had five or eight hours' conversation with him? A. But once.

Q. Having sent for you to ride with him, he and I had long conversations about the President's administration. We talked of a number of topics.

Q. Did you talk freely, as friend to friend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were criticizing the appointments of his administration? A. Yes, sir; some about which he asked me.

Q. Have you not heard since that conversation that people have received what you said as coming from the President? A. No, sir. I saw a statement in the Cincinnati Enquirer that I had gone to the White House to protest against this appointment.

Q. Has any one talked to you about this matter? A. I do not know.

Q. When the President declined the answer to your question why didn't you insist upon a reply? A. If that had been the day's business I might have attempted to find out more. The President did not reply, and I had no right to insist.

Q. But you had asked him? A. Yes, sir. It came into my mind incidentally.

Q. Where were you when the MacVeach commission went to Louisiana? A. I was in the MacVeach Commission must be decided in Executive session.

Gen. Butler—Very well. The witness may be excused until to-morrow morning.

The committee, in secret session, considered the question whether the scope of the investigation should be extended so as to include the acts of the MacVeach Louisiana Commission. After a long discussion a vote was taken, which resulted in a tie, Messrs. Butler, Morrison, McMahon and Springer voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Potter, Reed, Cox and Hiscock voting in the negative. Blackburn, Slinger and Hunter were absent.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Times' correspondent reports that in Monday's sitting the right of the Sultan to place on the Roumelian frontiers whatever number of troops he deems necessary for security was admitted in principle, but at the same time Russia proposed a series of amendments, which England refused to accept.

The congress also fixed nine months as the term to be allowed Russia for withdrawing her troops from Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. It is generally thought that Russia in to-day's sitting will in return for this concession withdraw her amendments, and that the chief points relative to Bulgaria will be definitely settled. There is evidently a close alliance between England and Austria, but each naturally comes most prominently forward on points involving its own interests. Thus, the Austrians took no prominent part in the discussion relative to garrisoning the Balkans, but will play a first part in the approaching discussions relative to the organization of Bulgaria.

All the correspondents continue to describe the attitude of Lord Beaconsfield as very decided. The Times' correspondent reports that Beaconsfield, in conversation on Friday with Bismarck, who urged him to make concessions, said: "I did not come here to yield."

A dispatch from Berlin reports that yesterday's sitting of the congress caused a satisfactory impression. The essential features of the questions discussed in the periphrastic were agreed to in principle.

The Political Correspondence says: "The Bulgarian question once solved, discussion on the other points is likely to be accelerated, in deference to the wishes of Germany for a speedy close of the congress. In this case the details, including the arrangement of autonomy for Roumelia, are likely to be submitted at a supplementary conference."

The Austrians hesitate to concede Varna to Bulgaria. The British do not seem to share the Austrian objections. The messenger who was recently sent to personally report to the Czar on certain points raised in the congress will return to Berlin to-day with the answer.

A Berlin correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that a military compromise between Russia and Turkey is imminent. The Russians will concentrate around Adrianople. The Turks will evacuate Shumla, retiring to Varna, and India, when informed that all a brigade dispatch states that it is evident that Russia and Serbia are preparing for the defense of the Kladova and Braza Salanka lines, which affords a protected route from Roumelia to Old Serbia.

LONDON, June 25.—The Greek Representatives have received no notice that the congress has decided to admit them, and it is supposed that the final decision of the questions is reversed until the questions affecting Greece are taken up for discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Rome says:—"Instructions have been finally issued from the Vatican to the Neapolitan Bishops to take the royal exequatory and revenues and palaces of the dioceses. Hitherto the Bishops have ignored the exequatory, and received monthly subventions from the Vatican, but the great falling off in Potter's penny renders the strictest economy necessary."

BERLIN, June 25.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 557,000 marks.

LONDON, June 25.—Special dispatches from Madrid say Queen Mercedes seemed quieter and progressing favorably Sunday, but about two o'clock Monday morning she grew rapidly worse and the Ministers of the Government and principal functionaries of the municipality were summoned to the palace. The physicians declared that the Queen was in danger.

Cardinals Moreno and Benavides administered the sacraments, and the Nuncio pronounced the Papal Benediction. During the day the patient was tranquil, but gradually became weaker.

She retained consciousness and conversed with her parents and King Alfonso, who is deeply affected. There was to have been a grand celebration of the Queen's eighteenth birthday on Monday. Great grief and sympathy are expressed throughout the city. Masses are said every hour in the churches. Bulletins are issued to the people every three hours.

Owensville, Gibson county, Ind., has of late been the scene of several terrible conflicts between outlaws and citizens, the last occurring last night. The attempt was made upon the life of Andrew G. Montgomery, who has taken a prominent part in exposing and bringing to punishment members of the lawless band. Mr. Montgomery had been in Owensville and was returning to his farm when he was attacked by several masked men. He was armed and succeeded in wounding one of his assailants. A dozen bullets entered Mr. Montgomery's clothing and one of them grazed his hip, the only wound he received. The whole neighborhood is aroused and a hundred men are now scouring the country in search of the outlaws.

Rev. Dr. John Dowling, a well known Baptist divine and author of the "History of Rome," has been sent to an insane asylum. His malady is caused by a fall similar to that which caused the death of William Cullen Bryant.

The Nationals of the first district of Indiana have nominated Thomas F. Debraun for Congress.

General Grant, having exhausted the East and grown weary of the "honors showered upon him" in London and Paris, has branched off to Holland, and is there the recipient of great royal and diplomatic attentions. Royal receptions, diplomatic dinners, ministerial dejeuner and a round of entertainments have marked his stay at The Hague, and the Dutch soldiers have been put through a grand review in his honor. In Amsterdam and Rotterdam the citizens have been excited to enthusiasm by the presence of the American ex-President. General Grant goes to-morrow to Berlin.

Representative Blackburn is now lying ill at his rooms in Washington with a slight stroke of paralysis. His condition is much better than yesterday, but still sufficiently serious to cause anxiety among his friends.

The Departments of the South and that of the Gulf have been consolidated, and will be known as the Department of the South, under the command of Brigadier General C. C. Augur, to take effect on the 1st of July.

Terbin, the West Point soldier, who is accused of murder, was placed on trial yesterday. An ex-Confederate officer who was on the jury panel was set aside when it was discovered that he had worn the gray.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, was married last evening at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Josephine B. Wilson, of that city. The couple will sail on Wednesday for Europe, from New York.

S. Angier Chase, the defaulter, has been sentenced to twelve years in the Massachusetts State prison. Two days of the confinement are to be solitary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States to commence the payment of July interest on coupon bonds to-day, without rebate.

An advance in the price of coal for July has been determined upon by the Lehigh Valley corporation. The other members of the coal ring will of course follow suit.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, expect to turn out 250 locomotives this year—an increase of 65 over 1877.

The Acklen Affair.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Hon J. M. Acklen, member of Congress from the Third district of Louisiana, has made the following statement:—"The story that Gen. Rosser assaulted me in Walker's restaurant because of an offered indignity to a lady is infinitely false, and I cannot believe the story ever emanated from him. I left Washington on Thursday evening, the 20th inst. The slander was published in the Washington Evening Star on Friday, the 21st inst. and did not come to my knowledge until the night of the 22d. Being unaware of General Rosser's whereabouts, I promptly telegraphed to various points to secure his refutation of this assault. As yet I have failed to reach him, but an explicit denial has been made by the committee in Washington. No effort will be spared to set this matter right, and, if necessary, I shall return at once to Washington for that purpose."

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.—Gen. T. L. Rosser arrived in this city Saturday in performance of his duty as Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway. He refuses to be interviewed in relation to the Acklen affair. He leaves to-morrow on an engineering trip to the Red River Valley.

General Rosser distinctly stated that he had made no mention of the affair to anybody, and would make none. It was strictly a private and personal matter. Publicity, he said, comes from some other source.

A special from New Orleans says that Congressman J. L. Acklen has received the following telegram from Gen. Rosser in regard to the recent scandal in which these gentlemen so prominently figured: "I have made no statement to newspapers concerning you; have not seen the National Republican nor extracts from it, and am not responsible for what has published, which surely must be false."

From Washington.

(SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

As usual a large number of spectators attended the session of the Potter investigating committee to-day.

Up to the hour of recess, two o'clock, three witnesses, Mrs. Jenks, Gen. Boynton and ex-Marshall Pitkin, of Louisiana, had been examined.

Mrs. Jenks, as usual, knew nothing except what she wanted to know, and her examination, which was concluded at an early hour, was considered in the light, not of Athenian comedy, as some high toned journalists have said, but in that of low farce, and boring at that.

The questions that were asked her seemed to be propounded for the effect of the interrogators themselves, and not for the answers they were expected to elicit.

Gen. Boynton consumed some time in correcting the report of his yesterday's testimony, and then tried to make it plain that Mr. Hayes had not said that he was compelled by circumstances to give all the Louisiana rascals offices. He also said that General Harlan, who was a candidate for the Supreme bench, when appointed by Mr. Hayes a member of the Louisiana commission, had told him, Boynton, that he thought if he, Harlan, could arrange things satisfactorily down in Louisiana, and so relieve Mr. Hayes of the annoyance affairs down there were occasioning him, it would greatly help his chances for the position he was striving for. He also stated that he, Boynton, then a conservative, had mentioned that Gen. Butler was not satisfied with the Louisiana commission, and was going to make enquiries about it at the next session of Congress.

Gen. Butler.—Did I or any friend of mine tell you so?

Gen. Boynton.—No. But it seems it was so, for the next session has been held, and we are now at the enquiry.

Marshall Pitkin read, as his evidence, a long account of all he knew about Anderson, which he said he had prepared in New Orleans and copied in Washington. It was intended to discredit the evidence of Anderson, and vindicate Sherman, but not Matthews. When questioned he said that he had told Gen. Butler nearly all that was in his statement beforehand; and had also conversed with Senator Conkling about the matter; and that Mrs. Jenks had, upon one occasion, told him that the famous Sherman letter had never left the city.

Gen. Hunter—What city?

Mr. McMahon—New Orleans. They were in New Orleans.

The ex-Marshall also said that in obedience to instructions he had summoned large numbers of republican negroes to New Orleans as witnesses, but no democrats, and that Anderson might have been drunk when he made his protest against the Fast Feliciana returns, and that he, Pitkin, though he had sent his mother to attend to the wounds of Eliza Pitkin, did not know how or by whom those wounds were received.

Boiler Explosion.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 25.—Four large boilers in the puddle mills of the Chesapeake Nail Works exploded between three and four o'clock, this morning, with tremendous force. The mill was almost entirely demolished.

Chambers Bowermaster, a foreman, was horribly mangled and instantly killed. Henry Neis, John Hess, George Frank and John Hietrick were badly scalded and injured by the flying debris. One of the boilers was carried over an adjoining mill 65 feet in height and landed in a field about 350 feet from the scene of the explosion. Another was blown through the top of the mill into a brick warehouse. A third was carried into another warehouse badly damaging the building, and the fourth boiler was entirely torn to pieces. The loss is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The nail and plate mill was but slightly damaged.

Operations can be resumed in these departments in a week or ten days. No cause can be assigned for the accident.

How a Bank was Swamped.

READING, PA., June 25.—Cashier E. P. Boas, of the defunct Reading Savings Bank that failed for \$1,200,000 last November, was on the stand yesterday before H. Maltzberger, register in bankruptcy. The outside speculations of the cashier with the money of the bank was the leading feature of the examination.

It was developed that he advanced \$30,000 last year to Joseph Ganser, a produce dealer, to enable him to go into an extensive egg speculation. The money was given Ganser on his individual notes and without any endorsement. The notes were never paid, the egg speculation was a failure and Ganser made an assignment.

Cashier Boas also admitted having been engaged in building an outside railroad, erecting large rows of houses, buying up extensive tracts of real estate and doing other outside business with the bank's money.

Virginia News.

The thirteenth shops of the construction department of the Gosport navy yard have been closed for want of money. The training ship Saratoga, which arrived yesterday from Washington in tow of the Fortuna, went into dry dock to-day to be recaulked and recompleted.

The Governor has appointed Gen. Dabney H. Maury a visitor of the Virginia Military Institute, to fill a vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Col. Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk.

The Ocean View Hotel, near Norfolk, was burned Sunday night, it is supposed by incendiarism.

Not So Dead As He Thought.—An upland woman has returned to life and secured her husband and friends. Sometime ago she took a trip to England to visit some relatives, and spent all her money. Then the ingenious female, knowing her husband was out of work in this country, determined to die; so one of her relatives wrote a letter apprising the husband of the decease of his better half, and requesting money to pay the expenses of the children's return to the United States. He was a member of a lodge which awards \$40 to every brother whose wife dies. So he reported the matter to the society, and the money was handed over to him. He forwarded to the children, and in a week he came to the city to meet the youngsters. Imagine his surprise, when from the side of the boat came the children, with the mother leading them by the hand. This was too much. He declared that he did not know her, and that she was dead. Then she let loose her tongue, which convinced him that it was not his wife's ghost that he had seen. He then asked her to identify him, but the wife adhered to her identity, and told the trick she had played. Reconciliation and a promise to restore the money to the lodge ends the chapter.—Exchange.

Denial Confirmed.

LEWISTON, ME., June 25.—Rev. Dr. Chevey informs a reporter of the Journal that he distinctly remembers meeting Speaker Randall on a steamer en route from Washington to Richmond, Va., on the day before Lincoln's assassination, and that on the day after Lincoln's assassination Randall came from Richmond to Petersburg when Chevey again conversed with him and informed him of Lincoln's assassination, thus confirming Randall's denial of the Washington dinner party story.

A special dispatch says that a fire in Loudon, Cedar county, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed nearly all the business houses in the town. Loss \$75,000 to 100,000 dollars; partially insured.

DIED.

This morning, at five o'clock, in this city, Mrs. AGNES McQUEEN, wife of Robert G. McQueen, in the 49th year of her age. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, near the corner of Pitt and Gibson streets.

June 14th, 1878, at Woodville, Orange county, Va., Mrs. MARY GAGG, wife of Wm. J. Gagge, daughter of Mrs. Mary Willis, of Orange county.

#### First Congressional District.

KING GEORGE CO., June 25, 1